METHODISM.

Celebration of Its Centennial in North Carolina.

RESULTS OF A HUNDRED YEARS OF LABOR

The Spirit and Work of Wesley and of Loyola Contrasted.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL WALTER CLARK.

Wesley's Influence in the Old and New Worlds.

RALEIGH, March 21, 1876. The martial Ignatius Loyela was a true antetype of the equally enthusiastic and militant John Wesley. In the career of each of these founders of complex and far reaching hierarchies, as well as in the history of their great societies, there are many historic parallels. It a fact worthy of note that the Praying Club of the Wesleys at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1729, which was the germ of Methodism, was preceded precisely 200 years by the similar association of Loyola, Peter Faber and Francis Xavier at the College of St. Barbara, in the University of Paris. The "spiritual exercises" of the Company of Jesus corresponds, as closely as could be expected from the distance in time of the two cras, to the Scriptural readings, godly converse and devout prayer of the pious English students. Both are alike ascetic in character, mystically emotional, and indefinite in aim. Each institution, in its development, and effective organization, and of strict subordination to one recognized superior, and they were charactertolic fervor. The itinerancy of the Wesleyans was but a counterpart of the Jesust vow of "perpetual The two societies were based upon the doctrine of obedience, animated by the same generous anthusiasm, and closely held in hand, each by a sin-Neither was instituted as a new sect, but as an ally and

COADJUTOR OF THE CHURCH. Far from anything like a schismatic impulse, each was inspired with a burning zeal for the propagation

of the accepted faith. One hundred years ago there were but three Methodist circuit riders in North Carolina. The roll clergy now exceeds' 200, while the small band of laymen has expanded to a mighty army. Methodism is now, numeri-cally, the leading denomination in the State. The meagre and scattered Sunday schools of a century ago have matured into great and flenrishing seminaries of learning, such as Trinity College, near High Point, and the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro. The 683 lay members of 1776 have grown in 1876 to

that number of congregations.

To Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., pastor of the Edenton street Methodist Episcopal church in this city, is due the honor of conceiving the idea of commemorating THE ACRIEVEMENTS OF A CENTURY

In answer to his summons the "thundering legion" of Methodism has come up grandly and an overflowing multitude attended the opening exercises of the festival to-day at Metropolitan Hall. The hall was a picture of vernal and floral beauty. All about the platform and along the galleries, around the pillars and at-lached to every possible point d'appui, were huge wreaths and festoons of evergreens. These adornments were not only profusely bestowed wherever they could be made to stick, but their variety in style and composition was almost bewildering. The perennial laurel was everywhere wedded to the forest cedar the box and holly kissed each other and the dark green ivy twined lovingly about the bright, hard arbor vitee Strewn over all, and relieving the otherwise monotony conservatories and outdoor parterres of the Raleigh ladies. These adornments constituted, in fact, a huge bouquet. Emblazoned here and there were the mot toes and railying cries of Methodism. Over the plat-form, in large golden characters, was this legend:-

WELCOME. 1876. 1776 Promptly at the designated hour the great Wesleyan mass meeting was called to order.

THE EXERCISES OF THE DAY pened with prayer by Rev. Junius P. Moore, Presiding Elder of the Metropolitan district of the North joined in singing the grand old hymn "Coronation;" prayer was then offered by Rev. E. A. Yates, Presiding ilder of the Newbern district. The great mass meeting was then organized by electing Bishop McTveire president, with bishops Marvin and Doggett associate All the presiding elders of the North Carolina Conference present were made vice presidents; Rev. Frank L. Reid, of Louisburg, was appointed secre-

The "Address of Welcome" was then pronounced by

Colonel Waiter Clark, as follows;—

A little over two centuries and a balf ago a humble monk of the Order of St. Augustine, while crawing on bended knees up Plate's Stair, near the Vaitean, in Rome, heard, as he thought, a call to a great mission. Seven years later he nailed his theses on the door of the church at Wittenberg. It was the call to arms. Europe woke from ages of priesteralt and the Reformation began. Forty years saw the utmost limits of its conquests and the beginning of its retreats. Lather himself died in the conviction, as he sadly declared, that a revival of religion could not last longer than one generation. The Reformation was more an attempt to overthrow the organic system and the abuses of the Papacy than an evangelical revival of the spiritual life of the Church. Hence its early loss of power. It is not from the Reformation, then, that we can date. When John Wesley—clarum et ernerable nomen—appeared, not religion only, but moralily was at its lowest ebb both in Great Britain and on the Continent. Such is the concurrent testimony of the writers of the times. The tegradation, the immorability of the times. The tegradation, the immorability of the times in its grossness, its unitversability, surpassed the infamy of the Lower Empire and of France before the great Revolution. The nations sat in the shadow of AGRAT MORAL DEATH.

From the rectory of Epworth, in the providence of God, proceeded the great religious movement which affects so largely our common Protestantism, and which is destined to affect it still more profoundly. In the language of an emment member of the Church of England, "it is from the hancers of Wesley and from the year 1739 that the religious epoch now current must date its commencement." Then was made the foolars and the providence of the proposed in the organization, in himself, in his labors and the read of the proposed in the proposed in the organization of his won Colonel Walter Clark, as follows ;---

and over 30,000 people. This genius for a very says Macaulay, "was not inferior to that of Richelien."

There was a military coolness about him in times of danger that impressed all beholders. He was a namesake and possibly a kinsman of the greatest captain of the kinglish race; he who

Against the myriads of Assays.

Clashed with his flery few and won,
and against whose sembre lines the flery onrets of
France toamed themselves away. John Wesley, in the
estimate of competent critics, possessed a greater miltary genius than he. His immense capacity for labor,
his wonderful aptitude for organization, marked him
for a leader among men. But his most marvellous
conception was

It was the born soldier and organizer who conceived that design. It was a stroke of genius; unless, indeed, we say that it was a revelation of Providence. The world contains nothing else like it. There are no precedents for it. The only institution that even slightly reaembles it is that lounded by ignatus. Loyola, and that attained such power that it was said, "the Order of Jesus massword whose handle is at Rome and whose point is everywhere." Differing from Jesuitism, even

antagonistic to it in motive and object, it surpasses it in its organization and in its success. The world has seen no other triumphs like those achieved by it. Working to east and west it began by evangehizing Great Britain and Ireland. It then carried the missionary standards of Methodiam to the Continent of Europe, to Africa, to the East Indies on the one hand and on the other to the West Indies, to Canada and the United States, whence, on either hand, its pioneers and advance guards have ponetrated the hishands of the Australa-suns seas, and at the antipodes have joined the links of the chain of Christian labors and Christian charity which encircles the whole carth.

Mr. Wesley threw nimself against the general demoralization of his times, without reputation, without money, with no resource but the soul within him and God above. He devoted all the great energies of his long life, in spite of obloquy and derision, for what he de-med the highest good of his species. Great intellectually, great morally, great physically, he died in the eighty-eighth year of his age and the sixty-lifth of his ministry, at the head of a compact heat of 50 his merinst, thousands of local praches and more than 140,000 members. Great Britain has erected a statue to him in her new House of Parliament, but he has achieved a fame in this life more extensive than the English language and in the life to come a reward which only eternity can measure. The great men who have founded physical empires have left them to fall as soon as the hand that moulded and made them was withdrawn. But Wesley's empire, founded in the souls and the hearts of men, widens with every year. As a celebrated historian has said:—"Of the few names whose influence will be potent, millions, perhaps myriads, of years hence, should the globe endure so long, is that of John Wesley."

WESLEY'S COADJUTORS.

ley."

WESLET'S COADJUTORS.

Time fails me to speak of his coadjutors—those bold, early itinerants whose labors and whose cheerfully encountered dangers have never been surpassed by man. Whitefield was the foremost pulpit orator of moderatimes. Coke, another of them, was the first Protestant bishop whose feet ever trod the soil of the New World. After episcopally organizing the Church in this country and committing the trust to Asbury; after evangelizing the West Indies and traversing Great Britain and Ireland; after originating and systematizing the missionary work of Methodism, he died at sea, on his way to bear the Gospel to the vast country which had known no missionary since St. Thomas, and which had lately been wrested from barbaric rule by Clive. He sieeps beneath the ocean—a fitting tomb for one whose fiery zeal, like its waves, reached to every shore.

one whose fiery zeal, like its waves, reached to every shore,

ONE HUNDRED TEARS AGO, our circuit, created by the Baltimore Conference of that year and of indefinite proportions, embracing the Carolinas, was all of Methodism within this State. By a providential provision the itinerancy came, with its remarkable adaptation, to our country just as it was needed. The American Revolution made this country the gathering place of the nations. No other system could have prevented its relap-e into intidelity. There was no State Church. The harvest was plentiful; the reapers were few. At this juncture Methodism came forward with a machinery adapted to the work. Essentially missionary and propagandist, it sent its litherants into every nook and corner of the land. It preached through them the Word to thousands who could have been reached in no other way. These hardy men kept pace with the march of immigration, if not ahead of it. They raised the church spire where the smoke of the wigwam had hardly disappeared. Their zeal rising to religious chivairy, their devotion to their work, their disregard of case, rendered them the most self-sacrificing, laborious and practically successful body of men in the annals of the world. To the Church militant they have been what the Tenth Legion was to Casar; what the Old Guard was to Napoleon—a solid lance head of iron tempered in the fire of battle—or rather, like the famous Persian corps, known as the "hmmortals," in which one no sooner fell than another took his place. The itineranis forded creeks, swum rivers, slept in forests, feariess of red man or savage beast—

No dangers fright them and no labors tire.

Beneath the dome of a world-known building in
London lie the bones of the architect whose genius
formed the edifice. To kings and lords and heroes on
either hand rise monuments carved with eulogies. On
the unadorned slab over the resting place of the architect are inscribed these words:—

But long after the towers of St. Paul's have crumbled to their primal dust, the answer to him who seeks Wesley's memorial pillar will be—"Look around you and behold it." His monument in North Carolina is this, that when a century ago one circuit, just organized, was the possibility, to day more than 300 local preachers and nearly 80,000 communicants arise, a living reality to tell of Methodism. Nor is this all. There are in North Carolina over 800 Methodist Sunday schools, with over 5,000 teachers, training nearly 80,000 children to take our places as we pass on. Within the limits of the State are lour conference colleges, sevenity parsonages and 800 churches. Strike out what Methodism is and has been in North Carolina, and the past and present of the Sarte would be dark indeed.

In the wilds of Africa, in the jungles of Asia, amid the spicy breezes of the lar-off island world the folds of our missionary flag have floated, and wherever it has gone there has gone with it our Church's triumphal or penitential hymns. More truly than the drumbests of England, the lyrics of Charles Wesley have Suches of Charles Wesley have Suches of the flower of the such and added to the glories of earth the triumphs of heaven. They have been more devouly committed to memory and oftener repeated from the cradle to the deathbed than any other poems in the language.

Such is our Church. Pull down her pillars, shake down her towers, and the clock of the world would go back ten centuries.

In another hundred years a second centennial of Do you seek his monument, look above you.

Such is our Church. Pull down her pillars, shake down her towerf, and the clock of the world would go back ten centuries.

In another hundred years a second centennial of Methodism will, in the providence of God, be held in the city of Raleigh. Times, manners, even governments may have changed. State and county lines may have vanished. A city of more than 100,000 inhabitants may replace the Raleigh of to-day. Perchance the world will have grown wiser and better. Another and an abler speaker will address another and a larger audience. But whatever be the commemoration, whatever its surroundings, in the name of the representatives of the Methodist Church assembled now and here I ask him to say that on this occasion I made the declaration that Methodism was on this day in full vigor; that it had kept the faith unspotted, that its usefulness was undiminished; that its organization was still preserved, and that it was arousing itself to a more active energy and a yet stronger trust for the achievement of those groat results for the cause of Christ which, now dimly foreseen by us, that audience in 1976 will witness.

But why should I speak of war in the presence of Agamemnon? I see before me three of our distinguished bishops, whose addresses during our memorial week will cover every phase of our ecclesizatical work and set forth fittingly the clorious episodes of our history. They will speak to you of the founders and the progressive steps of Methodism, of its revival apnals and of the struggies and spiritual victories of our early backwoods pioneers.

My task is done. To those of you who have left your homes to visit us I am commissioned by the Methodists and by the citizens of Raleigh to bid you a sincere and hearty welcome to our city and to the hospitalities of all our people.

The address of welcome was responded to by Bishop McTyeire, of Tennessee. The audience then united in singing Bishop Ken's doxology, and a benediction was

McTyeire, of Tennessee. The audience then united in singing Bishop Ken's doxology, and a benediction was pronounced by Bishop Doggett, of Richmond.

ADDITIONAL EXERCIBES. At three P. M. the two Methodist churches of the city were thronged with eager listeners to eloquent and able sermons. The mass meeting reconvened at Metropolitan Hall to-night, when Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Bishop of Tennessee, delivered an interesting dis-course on "Methodism and Its Founders." Remarks upon the same topic were also made by other gentlemon. The city is full of strangers, but the openhanded and warm-hearted hospitality of Raleigh makes room for all.

NEW YORK DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CHURCH LAWS-CHRIS-TIANITY PART OF THE COMMON LAW OF THIS

This Conference held two, sessions yesterday and closed up its business about five o'clock. Its next meeting will be held in Sing Sing six months hence. After the admirable address of Bishop Foster, on Mon-day evening, on the progress of Methodism, the Con-ference tendered him a vote of thanks. Bishop Simpson was expected to be present yesterday and address the Conference last night, but he failed to come. and hence the earlier adjournment. After the transac-tion of some routine business the Rev. M. S. Terry, pastor of the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopa church, read an able essay on the questions, "Why do so few children attend the preaching of the Word? and "Why are so few adults in our Sunday schools?" In answering the first question he believed long and dull sermons are the chief cause. He did not advocate special sermons to children, because that which is interesting and intelligible to the average class of adults will be so to the average class of children. And the stories that will interest the one will also interest the other. Another reason for the non-attendance of children is the number of meetings they have to attend on the Sabbath. If there are two sessions of the Sunday school they must are two ressions of the Sunday school they must spend three or more hours to one room, and it is too much to expect them to stay to preaching also and maintain any degree of quiet. Another reason is the loose actions and practices of churchgeers who act from impulse and not from duty, and go to church when they please. Such irregular habits are inevitable in large cities when we have so many Sabbath meetings and the people choose between them, not caring to attend all. Christian parents are especially to blame in this matter. The Senday school can herer take the place of the home, and should not be expected or allowed to do so by any parent. Parental example is the mightiest of teachers. In answering the second question Mr. Terry deemed two reastions of Sunday school, together with the preaching and prayer meetings on the Sabbath, too great a strain on the time of a great many adults. Besides, the Sunday school is regarded as an independent affair, and not as a part and parcel of the church. When our young men grow up they look for offices in the school or promotion as teachers, and if they cannot be thus provided for they depart and go elsewhere. He had

THE EXPORD OF CAR SCHOOL,

which showed three superintentents, five secretaries, a musical director and three librarians. The system of prizes Mr. Terry considered an evil of great magnitude. spend three or more hours in one room, and is

He suggested that a uniform hour ought to be adopted for hedding the session in all schools—from two to half-past three o'clock P. M. The true object of the session should be the study of the Scriptures. A better class of teachers should be secured. If discipline cannot be enforced it is bester to lest children play on the street rather than in the charch on the Sabbath day. Everything that does not tend to the true purpose of the school should be excited and there anould be as little as possible to do with prizes and rewards. It would be wait to separate the library from the Sunday school and to have a church library open on a week evening, and the best men and women in the charch should take an interest in the school. As few officers as possible should be chosen—superintendent and secretary, he thought, would be quite enough. All and fuel are provided. A praise session of half an hour, before the morning preaching service, Mr. Terry thought, would be a good thing.

Judge E. L. Fancher read an essay in the afternoon on the law as related to religious corporations. He pointed out wherein religious societies differ iron others in the eye of the law. In regard to the election of trustees, church members of both sexes and members of congregations have a right to vete, provided they contribute to the current expenses of the church. And basket collections come within the meaning of contributions. In Brocklyn, however, members of the church only may vote. Trustees cannot legally mortage church property without the consent of the majority of the church members, nor can they sell without the consent of the majority of the church members, nor can they sell without the consent of the majority of the church members, nor can they sell without the consent of the proper way to sug a bond of mortage on the church meetings and yet hold office until a fresh election should give relief. The trustees have charge of the temporalities of a church, but they must hold all funds for the use of the particular church by which they are e

some other States Christianity is part of the common law, and it is an offence against the law to protain the name of God or Jesus Christ, or to speak against the Holy Scripturea. Jurisprudence is held to embrace things divine as well as accular. Judge Fancher was requested to furnish a copy of his essay for publication and Drs. Crawford and Wheatley were appointed a committee to publish.

ENTERING THE CLOISTER.

VEIL AND THREE OTHERS MAKE THEIR SOL-EMN VOWS AT THE GOOD SHEPHERD CON-

Yesterday was another red letter day in the annals of the Good Shepherd nuns, and one ever to be remembered by the ten happy participants in the cere mony. As this is the season of Lent, when all religious communities observe a more rigid rule than at other times, the number of guests was limited to the immediate relatives of the postulants and novices w ho were to be clothed and make their profession.

At nine o'clock the convent bell announced the an proach of the procession, the chanters intoned the hymn "Ave Maris Stella," and the Rev. Father Duthales, vested in surplice, stole and cope, stood within the altar grating to receive the postulates as the Superioress and her assistants led them for ward. At the end of the hymn the reverfather offered a prayer asking the God charity to enable all there assembled and especially the community which is consecrated to "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd," to do all their works in the spirit of charity. The candles were then blessed and given to each postulant, with the admonition to receive it as a symbol of the celestial light to which Jesus Christ calls those favored souls who withdraw from the world so as to serve Him more perfectly in the cloister. The postulants having been seated near the grate the reverend father addressed them, as well as the three novices, upon the act they were about to perform, and bade them consider well the importance of so grave a step as the attempt to withdraw from home and friends and all the attractions of the world to devote every thought, word and deed to the entire service of God. He pictured in glowing animate those souls who seek to save the lost, lift up the fallen and guide the penitent in the path of virtue, and assured his hearers that the same God who had inspired this laudable desire will also supply grace for its complete and perfect accomplishment, then intoned the "Vent Creator Spiritus;" the choir continued the hymn while the postulants approached the grate and knelt there, the Superioress and her assistants remaining near them, while the officiant asked of each what she required. The reply was, "I socient the habit of this holy house, the favor to be tried in the practice of the Christian virtues and the observance of the holy constitutions. One thing I, should be the holy constitutions. One thing I have asked of the Lord, and will never cease to ask of Him, is, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my lite." The officiating priest blessed God for having inspired them to take the Lord for an inheritance, and bade them hearken to the words of the Holy Spirit, which says, "Forget thy people and the house of thy fathers, that thou mayest draw upon the the favorable looks of thy heavenly Spouse." Being asked if they persevered in this demand they replied that they did, and hoped by the grace of God to be faithful to the end. The officiant offered a prayer, and the postulants retired to exchange their bridal drasses of soft cashmers for the white serge habit of the religious, and the fleecy illusion veil and orange wreath for the white serge habit of the religious, and the fleecy illusion veil and orange wreath for the white serge habit of the religious, and the fleecy illusion veil and orange wreath for the white scapulars, veils and rosaries were also blessed, and the postulants, having returned clothed in the habit and loose linon veil, they approached the altar singing "I have despited the kingdom of this world and all the van appenders of the age, for the love of the Lord Jesus Christ." The clotr replied, "Whom I have known, whom I have consecrated myself." The postulants replied, "I have chosen to be the last in the house of our Lord Jesus Christ." The officiant then prayed the Lord to keep their coming in and their going out and to keep their coming in and their going out and to keep them purified through His grace. The scapular was then given to cach one as a unbilom of the sweet and amiable yoke of Jesus Christ, who has said, "Lears of me to be been anothed to the washes to be hidd

her life, and be placed in her hands at death. The choir then sung the Psalin, "The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble."

The officiant then offered a prayer, blessed the veils and silver hearts, and giving the latter bade the sisters initiate the example of that noble Virgin who is the model of all virtues. The black veils were then placed upon the heads of the newly professed while they sang the anthem, "This is the place of my rest; here shall I dwell, for I have chosen it." The officiant then gave them a suitable exhortation. When the pall was withfrawn and the officiant bade the prostrate amers arise from the shades of death and clothe themselves with the light of Jesus Christ, giving to each one as she arose a lighted candle, to which they responded, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I lear!" The officiant then gave to each one, a cracifix, bidding her glory in that alone, and they replact, "they forted that I should givey in anything but the cross of our Lord Josas Ghrist, by which the world." The officiant then blessed them, bidding them go in in peace; and then intoned the "Te Deum," which the choir sung while the Mistress of Novices conducted her choir of ten to the Superioreas, who gave them the kiss of peace, which they conveyed to the other religions. Those who were professed are:—Sister M. of the Sacred leart, Miss Kolb; Sister M. of St. Dominic, Miss Koly, and Sister M. of St. Hyaciuthe, Miss Ryan.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The usual crowds attended the Hippodrome meetings at noon, four P. M. and eight P. M. yesterday. There was a goodly attendance of workingmen at the noonattended. Mr. Moody was surrounded with a number of ministers, among them Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Dr. Hepworth and Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick. Rev. Dr. Ormiston has been quite constant in his attendance at these meetings recently, and aided Mr. Moody very much in his work. His prayers are very effective, and his short discourses are to the point and seem to touch the hearts of his audience. Rev. Dr. Hepworth, as usual, read the requests for prayer from humerous sisters and mothers for their brothers and sons and from wives for their husbands that they might be brough to Christ. Mr. Moody spoke on the subject of "Un-

wives for their nusbands that they might be brought to Christ. Mr. Moody spoke on the subject of "Unbelief."

In the afternoon meeting, at which 6,000 people were present, his subject was "The Holy Ghost, the Comforter." He explained the personality of the Holy Ghost, and how necessary it was to call on Him if the sinner denied God's spirit to pervade him and have that peace and joy which all thoke who wish to accept Christ should have. In fact, every one who was converted was converted by the power of the Holy Ghost. Mr. Sankey sung the 128th hymn, "Come holy spirit heavenly dove." In the evening the Madison avenue hall was illed, and there was an overflow meeting in the Fourth avenue hall. Contrary to his usual custom Mr. Moody did not repeat the sermon of the afternoon, but took his text from the fifth chapter of Second Kings, and told the story of Haman, the leper, who was cured by dipping seven times in the waters of the Jordan. He told it in a homely, taking way, and made the Bible narrative quite familiar to his hearers. After the meeting there was, as usual, a large crowd in the inquiry rooms, and a young men's meeting, which lasted till ten o'clock.

SALE OF A CHURCH.

Episcopal church, on Greene street, above Broome, has been sold for business purposes for \$100,000. erty; but, owing to the opposition of a trustee, the offer was refused. The first Sunday in April will be the last Sunday on which the building, which is more than forty years old, will be used as a church. Off the second Sunday in April the congregation will move into the Washington square Reformed Dutch church.

REAL ESTATE.

The large number of sales advertised to be made yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom attracted a greater attendance, in point of numbers, than usual. several of the sales which were expected to take place were either adjourned or withdrawn, but the property that was put up went off at very fair prices. The fol-

lowing sales were held:

A. H. Muller & Son sold by public auction the four story brick tenement house, with lot 22.2x75, No. 49 Stanton street, south side, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets, together with the premises No. 51 Stanton street, adjoining above, embracing a lot of same size, with a three story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a four story and basement brick nouse in rear, for \$26,950, to Thomas Gill. Also, similar sale, the three story and basement brick

brick house in rear, for \$26,030, to Thomas Gill. Also, similar sale, the three story and basement brick house, with lot 20x100, No. 937 DeKalb avenue, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn, for \$4,325, to Jeremiah Pangborn.

Richard V. Harnett sold by public auction the two six story and basement brick stores and dwellings, with plot 46,2366 6 (rear line 50.4 feet), Nos. 260 and 262 Broome street, northwest corner of Orchard street, for \$17,400 over a mortgage of \$25,000 to Francis O'Neil. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. F. Kircheis, reteree, a house, with lot 19,9x77, on Lexington avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth street, for \$20,600 to Richard Berry. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morebouse, referree, loar lots, 25x100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue, for \$20,000 over a mortgage of \$20,100, to Isaac Innes.

E. H. Ludiow & Co. sold, by Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Moses Ely, referee, three lots, each 25x100, on East Eightheth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue, for \$9,230, to John Pullman. Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins sold, by Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. A. Beale, referee, two lots, each 25x100, 11, on West 106th street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue, for \$4,800, to Henry E. Merriam, the plaintiff.

Jere, Johnson, Jr., sold by public auction, the premises No. 85 sheriff street, between English streets, comprising one lot 25x100, with a two story basement and attic frame house in front and four story brick house in rear, for \$5,500, to Herman Armstice. Also, similar sale, the following Brooklyn property:—One three story and basement brick house, with lot 22x100, No. 79 Devoe street, near Leonard, for \$1,450, to same purchaser as last; one two and a half story brick house, with lot 25x100, No. 498 North Second street, between Devoe and Ainslie streets, for \$3,500, to M. Hubert, and one two story brick stable with lot 25x100, No. 498 North Second street, deceased; five lots situated on Central

Michel and wife to Fibilip Henn.

Softa st., a. & 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 502,103,85%; same to same.

10th av., w. a. 23. i ft. n. of 45th st., 25.1x100; Mary A. Stafford to William Noble.

45th st., n. a, 375 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100 (233 ward); Francis F. Baugman and wife to Richard Tattersal.

17th st. s. s., 275 ft. e. of 22d av., 25x100; Cornelius Donovan and others to Elia J. Carey.

2th st., a. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x88.0; John O. Wessells to Francis L. Wandell.

28th M., z. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x88.0; John O. Wessells to Francis L. Wandell.

136th st., a. a., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 5x08.1; Nathan Bishop and wife to William A. Cantidwell.

136th st., a. a., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 5x10 preperty.

William A. Cantidwell and others (ex. of 15 will.)

136th st., a. a., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 5x10 preperty.

William A. Cantidwell and wife to tigroline C. Bishop.

136th st., a. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., same property.

William A. Cantidwell and others (ex. of 16 Caroline C. Bishop.

136th st., a. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., same property.

William A. Cantidwell and others (ex. of 16 Caroline C. Bishop.

17th st. n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 40x100.5; same to anne. 57th st. n. s. 275 ft. w. of 9th av. 40x100.5; same to same.
57th st. n. s. 315 ft. w. of 9th av. 40x100.5; same of William A. Cauldwell.
57th st. n. s. 275 ft. w. of 9th av. 40x100.5; William A. Cauldwell.
57th st. n. s. 255 ft. w. of 9th av. 40x100.5; William A. Cauldwell and wife to Caroline C. Sishop.
57th st. n. s. 255 ft. w. of 9th av. 40x100.5; Washan Bishop and wife to William A. Cauldwell.
Vessy st. s. s. No. 51) 25s82; John S. Giles (trustee) to Catherine M. Morrison and others.
Mort st. w. s. No. 221, 25x10.4; Washington Q. Hutton and others is accessors) to John F. Byrne.
51st. n. s. 250 ft. s. of 13th av. 25x100.5; also Prandita av. corner of 8th st. 94x100 (25id ward); James Treasor to Feber Lawless.
51st st., n. s. 250 ft. s. of 11th sv. 25x100.5; also Franklin av. corner of 8th st. 94x100 (25id ward); Teter Lawless to Ellon T. Treasor: (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. 94x100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. 94x100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Psx100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Psx100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Psx100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Psx100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Psx100 (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin av., corner of 8th st. Section (25id ward); Franklin a cey (executor)
regularias place, n. c. cerner of Gerrard av. (irregular): Frederick dmyth (referee) to Edward F. de Laucey (executor)

Lancey (executor).

Sammons, Elisa A., to Murnal Life Insurance Company, a. 41st sk., e. 5th av.; I year.

Cooper, James and wife, to same, a. a. Northern Terrace, e. corner l'ark place (24th ward); I year.

McGuckin, Hunry, to Michael Cain, a. a. 51st st., o. Noble, William and wife, to Addie H. Woolsey, w. s. John av. n. 45th et., 5 years. Carey, Elfa J. assissing to Cornelius Donovan and others, s. a. Tille s. e. 2d av. 5 years. Alien street Methodist Episenpal church to Dry Dock Navings Bank, e. c. Alien st., s. Hivington at.; i 12.000 2,500 A lien street Methodist Episcopal church to Dry Doca
Savings Hank, c. a Alion at., s. Rivington et., 1
year
Quinlan, Jeremiah, to James Lynch smi ethers, No.
117 East Guth St., No. 130 William st.
Noble, William and wife, to Mary A. Niafford, w. s. of
110th st. n. of 15th, 2 years
Same to same w. s. of 15th st., n. of 45th, 1 year
Callaghen, Patrick, to August Bedmont, n. s. of 120th
st. e. of 15th sw. 5 years
Ward, Robert, to same lex.), s. e. or. of Macison av.
acon 95th st., 5 years
Track Harries N. and husband, to Christian Bars, m.
e. og. of 5th av. and 54th st., 1 year
I Kaliske, Alev. S. to Denis Horgan, n. s. of 45th st.,
e. of 10th av. & months
Whitson, Israel Y. and wife, to John H. Whitson,
w. s. of lexingston av. n. of 25th st., 3 years.
Busier, Kate E. and husband, to Henry J. Burchell,
e. s. of Lexingston av. n. of 58th st., 1 year
Clausen Herman F. K. and wife and others, to Edward H. Owen (ex.), s. w. or. of 26 av. and 44th
st., 5 years.
Munesce, Herman W. and wife, to Fireman's Insurance Company, e. s. of Bowers, s. of Canal st., 1
year
Sitkman, William M. and wife, to George W. Tacker,
n. s. of 62u st., s. of 5th av., 3 years. 15,000 20,000 2,500 3,000 4,000 10,000

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Defence of the Railroad Committee Against Corruption.

WEST, THE INCORRUPTIBLE.

He Says He Is Not a Rural Member.

MR. WORTH IN HIS NATIVE TONGUE

Important Statements by Dr. Vanderpoel.

ALBANY, March 21, 1876.

Those members of the Railroad Committee who were charged by "One Who Knows" with being in the ring of the committee, and who were not present last evening, made the dead "No Seat, No Fare" bill a pretty live corpse to-day. Mr. West, the chairman, lege. He said that he had read a statement in the Herald which contended that the Railroad Committee had "bariered away their honor" for money in reporting adversely on the "No Seat No Fare" bill and certain others. He denied that the committee had taken a dellar, directly or indirectly, to influence their action. "I have," said he, "been a member of this House for five years, and I never allowed my vote to be infinenced by any unworthy consideration. I will say to encourage the lobby to come and see me for no other reason on earth than to see how it was done, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BEFORE BERAKFAST.

"They used to come to my room at the Delavan before breakfast, and I've had them to offer me \$500 to go for a certain bill." The House was apparently much ampsed over this frank statement and jaughed quite heartily. West added, after order was restored, "But I always told them that I had money enough before I came here, and that if I couldn't get along without getting paid by the lobby I'd go home and sell all my mills at once. No lobbyman has it to say that he could influence me by money or any other consideration. I suppose that when the Speaker appointed the chairman of the Railroad Committee he had confidence in me. I know that when he told me that he intended to appoint me I answered that I did not feel like accepting until I had consulted some of my friends. Said one of them to me, "Can you afford to take that place and come out of that committee an honest man?" I replied, 'I can,' and so far as lay in my power nothing dishonest would done by that committee Now, the HERALD has put me down as a rural member. I have a great respect for the HERALD and its correspondent here, and for all the other correspondents, but they do get mistaken once in awhile like other people. I've been put down, I say, as a rural member, yet I go to New York three or four times a week on business, as much of my business is done there, and I know something about the came to the conclusion that the bill, if passed, would be impossible to enforce, that it would be impracticable. I believe that a measure that is not for the benefit of the people is a dead letter. You can't enforce it. The committee believed, as I believed conscientiously, that this No Seat No Fare bill when it was first introduced was an impracticable bill, and though we considered the bill faithfully and honestly there was but one opinion about it. The only remedy for the overcrowding of the cars is rapid transit. Now, as to our report on this bill. If there had been

man Armstice. Also, similar sale, the following Brooklyn property:—One three story and basement brick house, with lot 22 47100, No. 27 Ewen street, between Devoe and Ainsile streets, for \$3,450, to Mr. Gilmore; one cottage, with lot 22 47100, No. 79 Peve street, near Leonard, for \$1,450, to same purchaser as last; one two and a half story brick house, with lot 25x100, No. 496 North Second street, between Ewen street and Graham avenue, and one two story brick stable with lot 25x100, No. 498 North Second street, administration of the vote on the committee are as honest as the rest in the three stable with lot 25x100, No. 498 North Second street, administration of the vote on the committee's report, that he would have refused to so report. Mr. West then went onto explain how he had told Mr. Wenzel on Friday, when he heard that have the time extended before the adjournment that day so that the motion could be made. He then sent up to the Clerk's desk a letter, which he asked to have read, and which, he said, would show how the lobby sometimes worked. The letter was read. It was signed by the street, for \$610 each; to William the street, for \$610 each; to \$20,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three story and basement brick house and lot \$2,000; the three sto

corner to the House, it would be certain to pass. The 1025.
corner to writer of the letter then added that the Superintendent, corner to the committee, should cail upon Mr. Charles Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a notorious lobbyist here). What made this letter rather important as a guage of the way the lobby manages to accomplish their objects is, as Mr. West stated, that it was in the same handwriting as a bill handed some time ago to a member, which he refused to introduce, and which is now in the boascession of Mr. West. The party who handed this bill to the members is a man named Briggs, a crony of Edwards, and who, with Edwards, was haufed up some time ago by the Strahan Investigating Committee. Mr. West, without stating the fact, left the House to draw its own. Introduce, which was that Briggs wan the writer of the letter, who excused himself for not signing himself to the second of the committee of the remarks, "that the Superintendent of that road had gone to Edwards and paid him to 'na' the Hallroad Committee, and the bill should be reported adversely by the committee, who was not the committee had been bought. That is one of the ways of the lobby, gentlemen, but talk as the papers will, so long as I know I'm right, they can talk as they please."

A BEAT AND NO SEAT.

Mr. Rowen, another member of the committee, followed Mr. West in defending the committee, and the had voted to report the bill adversely consciention, but did not, considered that he too should be made between a seat and no seat, when had so continued the papers in his district were against him he had voted to report the bill adversely conscienting was held the papers when he got the initial papers will be a street cars, for he thought some discrimination could be had not had his attention called to the Herakho over two or three times during the past year, and at the papers when he was norminated by both parties and the papers were only beneficial to a man when the newspapers were only beneficial to a man when the newspapers were only beneficia

attempt was made in the committee to make it practicable? They all claim that they gave it full consideration, yet even Mr. Power, who confesses that some discrimination ought to be made between a seat and no seat, did not in committee offer to medity the bill even to that extent. Certainly, if his idea had been adopted and the bill ac reported as to compel the companies to carry or half fare, or something less than full fare, passengers who can get no seats ou the cars, it would have been something of a gain for the travelling public; for such a law would force the companies to put on more cars, as the more seals they would provide the greater would be the fares. But oh no? This would have been a damage to those "accommodating public servants" as one of the committee calls the railroad companies and therefore the best way not to damage them, in the opinion of the committee, was to let them do as they have been doing for years—just as they please. Indeed judging from the way some of the members of committee talk now one would think that all a committee has to do is to be for or against a bill as a whole, and that it is notics province to amend a bill. Supposing this "No Seat, No Fare" bill had been treated as the Park bill has been, would there not have been some good result? That bill was reported from the Committee on Cities favorably in a certain shape. The members did not like it, and sent it back to the committee with instructions te report within three days. What did Mr. Fish's committee do—take it for granted the bill was impracticable and report it unfavorably? If you means. They reported an entirely new bill, which did away with the impracticable leatures of the original, and the result is it met with general satisfaction and is now awaiting its third reading. There is only one conclusion to arrive at how concerning the railroad committee. Either they are too stupid to know what to do when they get a bill into their hands; they do not like as a whole, yet which, judiciously amended, could be made a wor

weekness of the committee lies.

Dr. Vannerpool, the Health Officer, appeared before the Assemble, and Calarytic on the project of making Quarantine self-sustaining, if possible. In 1874, the Doctor said, his entire fees amounted to \$40,000, and \$30,000 last year. He said send of \$10,000, and \$30,000 last year. He said send \$1,000, and \$30,000 last year. He said send \$1,000, and \$30,000 last year. He said send \$1,000 every month; for funnigating vessels carrying more than 100 steerage passengers he charged \$50, vaccinations brought about \$400, and \$10,000 every month; for funnigating vessels carrying more than 100 steerage passengers he charged \$30, and \$20 to Hackwell's Island; he believed Quarantine could be run at a cost of \$50,000; the in not likely that the Committee off Commerce and Navigation will take any action on the decided that the "head money" is an unlawful tax on the steamanip companies. What the Emigration Commission will now do for a living is a mystery.

Is to be discussed in July 18 to 18 to be made to have it pass both houses before the close of the present month with the view of compelling the Governor to return it signed as a whole or with his vetoes as to the features of the bill he does not approve before the indicate of the said of return any bill he does not approve before the indicate of the said and the said of t

The resolutions were laid on the table under the rule.

A STATE ROAND OF AUDIT.

Owing to the constitutional amendments the Legislature has no longer any power in its committees te audit claims against the State. Over six weeks ago Senator Price introduced a bill to create a State Board of Audit, for the purpose of considering all claims against the State. To-day it was discussed at some leigth and ordered to a third reading, amended by making the Comptroller, Secretary of State and State Tressurer (in place of Attorney-General) constitute the Board, and providing that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to appear at each sitting of the Board of Audit for the purpose of protecting the interests of the State, and he shall have authority to subpona witnesses on behalf of the State in reference to such claims and accounts, and requiring the Board to report evidence as well as conclusions on the claims before them to the Legislature.

The STATE PRINTING.

well as conclusions on the claims before them to the Legislature.

There has been a great deal of talk about the State printing contract and the Printing Committee of the Assembly have been trying their level best to find out just what it amounts to. The result of their labors is shown in the report they submitted to the Assembly this morning, and which is signed by all the members of the committee, asking for a new coutract.

Mr. Starbuck contemplates devolving a heavy job on the county clerks and registers of the State in a bill providing that these officials shall furnish the Secretary of State with a statement of all the mortgages of real estate recorded on their books from the year 1855 to 1876.

There is still a chance that the Judge of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, may be allowed the salary stricken out of the Appropriation bill. The subject will be again discussed on Thursday.

MR. SCHLAMOWITZ EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

An article appeared in the Henaud this morning which so grossly misrepresented the facts in regard to an action of talse imprisonment brought against me by one F. Duvall, that I desire an immediate correction one F. Duvali, that I desire an immediate correction.

It is true that such an action has been commenced and that an order of arrest was granted. The amount of buil, however, was fixed at \$300, instead of \$3,000, and free to go upon my own recognizance until this morning, when I promptly deposited with the Sheriff the amount of the bail. The arrest of Duvali, a few weeks ago, on which this action is based, was occasioned by his giving me a check in a licitious name for goods sold. Yours, respectfully,

EMANUEL H. SCHLAMOWITZ.

NEW York, March 21, 1876.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1876.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Adams, of the Fourth precinct, is minus coat and shield. An unterrified thief stole them from the hallway of his residence, No. 171 First avenue.